spen by you, after any enlightenment which I might be able to throw upon you. It is for you to say wast need have been the freint of Mr. Stakles at the time had not strength enough to meet the engenties of his daily here, he had not be entered Mr. Key, under the circumstances leading to its dath, because - remember thus—there was no deliberation on the part of Mr. Stakles in meeting Mr. Key. If Mr. Stakles had thrown out a beit-if he had nevited Mr. Key to that victuity, in order that he might go forth from his mansion arm d. as he was purity of his wife; he is conjuded offer, and for conmight go forth from his mansion arm d, as he was represented to be by the learned connect for the pros-cution, to the end that he might also him, then tarre might be a feature in the case which might appel us. might be a seature in the case which might appear us.

But here is no soul feature here. Mr. Key was in
the weighborhood of Mr. Sickles's manson, following
the best of his own impious and wicked indication.
The very ferocity of this attack, as represented on the
part of the prosecution—the very murderous character
which they have tried to impart to it, shows most
completely what was the state of mind which prompted
him to the commission of the act. This is a speaking completely what was the state of mind which prompted the tree commission of the act. This is a speaking fact. Mr. Sickles encounters Mr. Key without any expectations whatever. He meets him as cascally as though he had met the veriet stranger; and the very ferocity with which the witnesses say he weet at Mr. Key, and slew him, is indicative of the irresistible impuses which drove him on, and against which it is the impuses which drove him on, and against which it is the complete which drove him on, and against which it is not considered. impulses which drove him on, and against which it was foreimpuries which drove high on, and against which it was impuriable to oppose any resistance. There is, there fore, nothing like deliberation in the case. The farecity of the assaut, as portrayed in the testimony, is the very fact, above all others, on which I would rely to show the francisci mind of the man who was the author of the act. As I have already said, grief, despair and reverge, and all these facilings are a valued by and, of the act. As I have already said, grief, despair and reverge, and all these feelings are excited by such a provocation, not appealing to any particular one, but existing all these elements of the mind, in the strife and contest for supremacy. Under these circumstances will the Jury say that reason exerted any sway and such a battle of passions, when it was impossible that the ear of his mind could listen by the au lience of reasons of consistency. He reflect that Queen against Fisher, in illustration of the present case. There was necooling time; there would be necooling within the compass of a litetime; as often as reminiscence shall recall the wrong of his wife his extitemen will blaze up with all its fury. He referred to the case in Euglish trials where a father slew another for committing sodomy of his son—a crime so herrible in its character as not to be named among Caristians; the lad, fourteen or fifteen years of ege, yielded himself to the unballowed lost of a man; the father, bearing of the crime, heated him out and pursued him for a whole the crime, heated him out and pursued him for a whole sight, and, having found him, deliberately slew him. Would any jury any there were any each feelings of parity in this case as those which attach to a wire! It was of the essence of human nature to love woman with a tenderness which does not identify itself with any other passion. This forms the most enthusiastic, the most moderning passion, which clusters around woman and invests her with her claims to protection. The more the offense is contemplated the more it mad dens. Although the father deliberately slew the man who perpetrated the horrible crime, and although the Judge charged the Jury that they must convict him of murder, yet the Jury, in the face of the law, convicted him only of the crime of manelenghter. A parallel might be drawn between the two cases. In the first the father, after spending all night in pursuing the biffender, executed vengeance. In this the adulterous conduct of Mr. Key thront humself against Mr. Sickles as he passed him; in a moment the train exploded; and because the wronged husband automatify slew him he is arraigned here as a crimical. Mr. Sickles, unlike the father referred to, had no time to manifest such indications of mental impactual cases there are there which attach themselves. ferred to, had no time to manifest such indications of mental unsounderes as those which attach themselves to effences of this kind; he could not call in witcesses to see the craziness under which he committed the act; but under such a state of mind as these circum-stances would naturally produce, Mr. Suckles com-mitted the act for which it is sought to deprive him of existence. Now Contlemen a very brief corrective. stances would naturally produce, Mr. Sackles committed the act for which it is sought to deprive upon of existence. Now, Gentlemen, a very brief carrative of this case, and I shall submit it to you, so far as the opening is concerned. Let us ask who were the parties to this transaction? As I have said before, I shall speak no unkind word of Mr. Key; I shall put the facts before you, at d leave them to speak to you as humanity always will speak under circumstances like the present. Mr. Key was a man of about forty years of age, as I am informed; be had been a marrica man, and at this very time he had the monuments of that sacred relation daily before him to warn him of the wickedness of his conduct; he numself had assumed the marriage vow, and knew the solemnity of it; he pould tell himself what would be his own relings if his own bed had been violated, and he could very well conceive to himself how he would act if he had discovered the author of that violation. His profession, too, was such as should have imparted some fession, too, was such as should have imparted some gravity to his character. There are some occupations which do not interfere with the frivolity of human na-ture; but if there is any profession in this world short of the pulpit which can and ought to have sanctified, of the pulpit which can and ought to have eanctified, if I may so speak, the human mind, and communicate a gravity to it which is not it a natural vestment, it is the protession to which I belong—it is the profession to which If. Key belonged. The very bisiness of our profession is to study out the rights of other men, and to have them observed. Of all the duties which are cast upon us, and the last of all that we can be excused from, is the performance of studying out out of the social and the personal relations of man to man, and the duties that attach to those relations, is the first office and the principal business of our profession, and therefore a lawyer, above all others, before every tribunal, whether it be erected in the erch of heaven or upon the fac of the earth, is entitled to the less tearitable consid of the earth, is entitled to the least charitable consideration. What, too, was his position? He was the presecuting officer of this District. He was selected to conserve the cause of subtrict. to conserve the cause of public decency. It was his seducers, adulterers, and every other species of crim inal; ani yet he wrapped himself in the garb of hypoc ricy, came into this Court and hunted down, with au crawl upon the face of the earth, while the full grown man of crime, such as he himself was, was permitted to stalk through your community; not only not pun isted, but not even admonished for it. Now, this i the character of this adulterer. Is there a word here that is not strictly true? Who was the woman with whom he committed this adultery? Young enough to be his daughter. What her disposition may be I know not; but reasoning from her years, and from our knowledge of the mental structure of woman, it is not too much to suppose that all the frivolity that sarrounds a suppose that all the five hit that she was seen at that age environed her; that she was sur ceptible to flattery; that she was susceptible to the attentions of men, and locked upon them as so many off-rings cast upon the shrine of ner beauty. At her off. ings cast upon the enrine of her beauty. At her period of hie the marriage vow had not impressed itself with all its gravity upon her mind; she did not experience fully the meaning of the terms by which she had surrendered herself, body and soul, to the ownership and control of her husband. If there ever was a case in which a man was tempted by a woman, he should have initated the example of Joseph, who left his garment in the hands of Potiphars wife. This was a case above all others in which a man, erhe fell under the dominion of his last, should have left
behind him some proof which, by the mendacity of
the woman, might be tortured into evidence of his
guilt. Who was the husband in this case? He edges her dishoner, and gives him a written con'es-sion. Mr. Wooldridge having had a note sent to him that night from Mr. Sickles which, as he was no at home till midnight, he could not attend to until th at home till manight, he could not attend to usn't the next morning, called the next day between 10 and 11 o'clock, finds Mr. Sickles a perfectly frenzied man, and is shown by him his wife's confession. The coun-sel described Mr. Sickles's agony of grief consequent on the discovery; the sending for Mr. Batter-orth to take his wife to her parents in New-York, the over-whelming anguish experienced by Mr. Sickles in being is a man, not quite of the same age with Mr. Key; he was accredited to your city as a member of the councils of the nation; he came from the great commercial metropolis of our continent, that city upon which every part of the Union looks with pride, and which, however objectionable some of its features may be, nevertheless, every American heart will concede is the first city of our Union; he was here in the sphere of outy, and by way of showing Mr. Key and you the confidence he pisced in the protection which was guaranteed to him by the laws of your District in bringing within its openings his wife and whelming anguish experienced by Mr. Sickles in being obliged to proclaim his shame to his friends: Mr. Butterworth's leaving the house; Mr. Sickles's servant man descring the adulterer passing the house, and as was his habit when passing in that neighborhood waving and whirling his hankerchief, the servants exclaiming, there goes Mr. Key, and Mr. Woolridge looking out and finding that it was so. Now, the counsel continued, you will perceive that Mr. Key was perfectly desperate this Sunday; he had not seen Mrs. Sickles since Thursday; he had not been able to get any communication or signals to her or from her; he had hired his house for nothing; days had gone by and he had not violated the casket of his friend's affection and love. Like all libertines he was eager for the fray of his passions; he was carried headlong; he District in bringing within its precincts his wife an his child, he threw them and himself upon you and th laws of this District for protection. Now, what wer his child, he threw them and himself upon yet and the laws of this District for protection. Now, what were the relations of Mr. Key to Mr. Sickles? We shall show you what these relations were. So far as Mr. Sickles was concerned, they were those of sincere friendship. So far as Mr. Key was concerned, they were those of professed or avowed triendship. It has been said by the pealmist, "For it was an ene" my that reproached me; theofeould I have borse it: "betther was it he that hated me that did magnity "himself against me; then I would have hid myself from him; but it was thon—a man mine equal my the fray of his passions; he was carried headlong; he was shamelessly "in the soft gush of a Sabbath sunlight," watching the castle of his neighbor. You can account for the conduct of Mr. Key in no other way. Mr. Butteworth after a time leaves the house; he returns to the house; a remark is made by Mr. Wooldridge, "Why, Key ha "been seen to pass the house." You did not tell Mr. Sickles that No. Mr. Wooldridge and Mr. Butter-Sickles that No. Mr. 'from him; but it was thou a wann have hid myself 'from him; but it was thou a man mime equal, my 'guide and my acquaintance; we took sweet counsel together, and wasked into the House of God in company." The wrong of a stranger may be borne with satience, but the perfidy of a friend of itself becomes ntolerable. We will show you, gentlemen, on the part of this defence, that Mr. Stekles had interceded to larve Mr. Key appropried to the very position which he "been seen to pass the house." You did not tell Mr. Sickles that. No: Mr. Wooldridge and Mr. Butterworth were resolved to conceal from Mr. Sickles, if they could, that this man was prowling outside the part of this defense, that Mr. Sickles had interceded to have Mr. Key appointed to the very position which his private life has disgraced; that all the influence which could wield to secure to him the elevated position of presecutor at the bar of this Court was thrown into the scale for the purpose of enabling him to attain that object of his ambition. We will show you that Mr. they could, that this man was prowing outside the house with dishonorable intentions. So, after awhile, Mr. Sickles comes down stairs; he is then in a perfect siste of frenzy. Mr. Key had been seen to pass the house on the opposite side, in com-pany with a lady and gestlemas, and to wave his handkerchief under pretense of waving it at a little dog, which waving was the rignal or these assigna-tions. Mr. Sickles now knew that his wife had been dishonored by Key, he asy this man in the neighbor. object of his ambition. We will show you that Mr. Sickles had sent him private clients, and will show you that on one occasion when Mr. Sickles had occasion that on one occasion when Mr. Sickles had occasion bimself in consequence of a difference relating to the hiring of his house to employ professional services, he secured those of this Mr. Key as his counsel in opposition to the valuable services of the learned senior coansel for this prosecution. So that there were not only friendly, but professional relations between them which sink any man to the lowest depths of baseness who would think of compremising his acquaintances under such circumstances. Mr. Key pretended, because, although he had not strength enough to encounter the sphere of duty which awaited him here, nevertheless he had strength enough to carry out his designs in reference to the wife of his neighbor. Had he expended in this Court the same physical exertion which he expended in the prosecution of his adultery, he would have been physically, as he was mentally, adequate to the discelly, as he was mentally, adequate to the tiens Mr. Sickles now knew that his wife had been disboncted by Key; he saw this man in the neighborhood of his house waving this disreputable signal; he rushes down in a perfect frenzy. So close and compact was the occurrence that the inmates of the house did not know till they heard that Key had been shot that Mr. Sickles was outside of the house. Mr. Wooldridge saw Mr. Butterworth go out of the house alone, and while he was arranging a stereoscope on the window sill of the library, he saw persons running, and some who came in the direction of the house informed him of the occurrence. Now, take the mind of Mr. Sickles the nght before his wife had acknowledged her guilt; he had passed the night without sleep; he had sighed and sobbed it away; as his friends came in in the following day he was compelled to unbosom to them the story of his wife's dishoner; and, to crown

all he saw the adult erer with his flag floating, as it ad he saw the adulterer with his flag floating, as it were, under his syra, for the purpose of sectaring his wile from the care how show which count to have protected her. It is for you, then, to say, gestlemen, from these fischs as we shall place them before you, what most have been the condition of Mr. Newless mind at the time rie went to the scene which resulted in the death of Mr. Key. One or two other facts, and I have done. Why was Mr. Key constantly in the vicinity of Mr. Sickles's house! He lived far away from Vint house; he was in toe habit of riding by it on hyperback; he was in the habit of riding by it off to the greatest mivantage—practicing all those at the house of Mr. Sickies. The sequentiance of sea so far back, I believe, as six pears stood. Mr. Sickies is a man it public I be here compelled to treat to the perity of his wife; he is colleged effer, and for considerable intervals, to be away from his family manion, and to leave his wife to the grandianship and protection of her own chastity. Mr. Key goes under the appearance of a friend and he exhibits those attentions which callegers is occlosered amount to on big-receased; he was in the habit of showing himself off to the greatest advantage—practions all those Mandishments which noulterers cultivate for the purious of reaching that target which they have set before them. How did Mr. Key have his assignations? He took advantage of your parlors if he encountered Mrs. Sickles in the President's manious, he made an assignation with her there; if he encounted her in the mansion of some Senator, he made tentions which gallantry is ordinarily supposed to prompt, but which in his case was the foundation on prompt, but which in his case was the Johnstanon on which the adulters sought to rear his destructive power. We will show you that as early as the 26th of March, 1838 it was reported that this Mr. Ret was dishonoring him; Mr. Sickies sends for bin; he (Key) stands upon his honor as a man; he denies the trath of the impeachment; he damaged the author, and from one dispersions and from one dispersions. sion, he made an assignation with her there; if he encounted her in the massion of some Senator, he made
an assignation with her there; he tainted with his
own foul appointment the atmosphere which your
wives and daughters were compelled to breathe.
Here behold another strong indication of his character. Wherever he met her, the whole object of his acquaintence was the gratification of his last, he followed her wherever she went; she could scarcely go
more than a few handred fest from her house before
he was by her side. It she was walking, he was afoot;
if she was riging, the carriage was stooped and the author, and from one to another he stads and passes notes; and when he is mable to discover the author of what he represents to be a calumby, he then addresses Mr. Sickles, speaking of it as a ridiculous and disgosting columny, and yet within a few days after this very note which he sent to Mr. Sickles in which he sought to restors Mr. Sickles is confidence—we will be able to show you that if the intimacy did if she was rioing, the carriage was stopped and he got in, and he would ride with her two or three hours, the directions being that the carriage be driven through back streets. He became we will be able to show you tout it to make your onterest at the time of the note, at all events, it occurred within a few days after. Now, gentlemen, see the cancing of this Mr. Key. He feels now base he is. When he is charged with treacherous designs toward Mr. Sickles, he says, "It is the highest affeont which "can be offered to me, and wheever asserts it must must me on the field of honor, at the very point of the visted." He cuts off all communication on the carriage be driven turough data success. In decounter the subject of kitchen comment: he was called by the servants "diagrace;" that was the name given him by the kitchen department of Mr. Sickles house. The District-Atterney of the County of Washington had become a byword, a reproach, in the kitchen of one of the houses of the District; as soon as he was seen coming near Mrs. Sickles, the remark "can be offered to me and whoever ascerts it must "neet me on the field of honor, at the very point of the pistol." He cuts off all communication on the part of the world to Mr. Sickles, and that was the reason why, for a period of nearly one year, although he was no doubt almost daily in the practice of his treachery on his friend, until the developments came upon him, as I shall presently state, Mr. Sickles never harbored a thought of snapicion against him. We will show you that from that time notil the 24th of February, 1859, the relations of Mr. Sickles and Mr. Key stood perfectly friendly, and that Mr. Sickles and mr. Key stood perfectly friendly, and that Mr. Key is one of a dinner party at Mr. Sickles a house and who does he take there but his own sisterhe takes his sister to the house of his prostitute, for that is the only term that can be applied to the woman who deceives her husband. He ectually accompanies his own sister and be husband to the house of many the house. was seen coming near Mrs. Sickles, the remark was "here comes disgrace to see disgrat. Even the servants felt the pressure of his infamous attentions to Mr. Sickles's wife. Counsel related the evidence that the defense would be able to give in reference to the visits of Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles to the house in Fifteenth street, and said that Mr. Key was seen with Mrs. Sickles and his daughter in Penasylvania avenue the Thursday before his death, and that he was then reading a letter, which letter was similar to the one that had been sent to Mr. Sickles, apprising him of the danger in which ne stond on account of the discovery of his relations with Mrs. Sickles. The defence would show by one or two servants of the hone, that Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles was heard in adultrous sufercourse in the libracompanies his own sister and her bushand to the house of a weman with whom he was cultivatind and proce-cuting those wicked relations. Is there any brother Sickles was heard in adultrous satercourse in the library, and that on one occasion, Mr. Key was knowe to be in the house as late as 4 o'clock in the morning, while Mr. Schles was absent in New-York. The detense would also show that Mr. Key, like all men who go on in this way, was in the hapit of carrying weapons; and now, continued the counsel, an effort cuting those whosed reasons. In the any distance who would calmly and coldly place his sister in the stmosphere, to make her the companion of the woman with whom he was prosecuting an illicit intimacy, no matter what Mrs. Schkle's position before the world was. Now, on the Thursday before Mr. Key's death, ing weapons; and now, continued the counsel, an effort has been made in this case, on the part of the prosecution, to turn Mr. Sickles over to the Executive elemency; it has been in effect said to you, Render your verdic; and Mr. Sickles can appeal to the interposition of Executive elemency. I ask you not to civest yourselves of your rights as jurors in this case. You never occupied a position which was surrounded with the honor which environs your present position. You was never called upon to declare so solemn and important a verdict as is expected of you in the declaion of the issue here presented to you. The same feelings that could prompt the Executive to reverse or annul your versict, are the feelings which should warm you against, and turn you from its remotion. If the Executive should interfere at all, it could only be on the ground that Mir. Sickles, at the time of the commis-Sickles has another dinner party at his Mr. Key is not invited to that, he is not there; after dinner Mrs. Sickles accompanies some friends to Willard's Hotel to a hop; Mr. Sickles goes there after her; when he esters the room he finds Mr. Key sitting by her; as soon as Mr. Key sees him, he should be the way nothing hot. he abruptly leaves the wife; there was nothing but his own internal sense of baseness which could have prompted him thus to separate himself from the wife of Mr. Sickles. Mr. Sickles, returning home, on open-ing his letters for the day, opens an anonymous letter, which was the crigin of the discovery, and which will be placed in evidence before you. The substance of that letter is that Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles were in the habit of meeting at a house in Fifteenth street between K and L streets; that Mr. Key had hired th ground that Mr. Sakles, at the time of the erion of this act, was an instrument in the hands e for the purpose, and that he had just as much e person of Mr. Sickles's wife as Mr. Sickles him-bad. Now, the nature of Mr. Sickles would never God, for the purpose of executing, in a summary way, the judgment of his Maker. That is the very question on which you are to pass here—was or was not Mr. Sickles an involuntary instrument in the hands of some permit him to trust to an anonymous letter if formed as these are ordinarily formed—he is a man of noble character and would heal it with contempt. But there is a degree of circumstantiality about this letter; it enters so much into cetail, for it tells where the house Sickles an involuntary instrument in the names of some controlling and directing power for putting an effective termination to the adulterous cureer of Mr. Key? When this question or a similar question has been presented to other juries, they have not sought to evade the responsibility. Counsel referred in this connection to the following cases: The woman tried is Essex for murdering Mr. Errington, Vol. 29, State Trials, pages 13 to 25: the case of Wood, tried in Philis, and gives such an inking of faith that it satisfies him there is something requiring investigation, and he becomes antisfied of all but the identity of the persons where this is described as being: that Mr. Kay hired that house, and that he was in the babit of going there with het offerer to meet a female who want in before with het offerer to meet a female who want in before had married a libertine: the case of Singleton Mercer with, but oftener to meet a female who went in with, but oftener to meet a female who went in before or after him. The only question left for Mr. Sickles to solve, was whether this temale was his wife. Now, gentlemen, behold again the cunning of Mr. Koy in selecting a house; it was necessary for him to get one in a secluded place, or at all events one in a section of your city in which was all events one in a section of your city in which was a section of the property of the meeting of the property of th had married a libertuse; the case of Singleton Mercer; the Myers case in Virginia; Anella Norman's case, tried in New-York; and Jatboe's case, tried in this Court. Counsel proceeded: Thus you have your own immediate citizens and the citizens of other States, where justice is not sold and where justice cannot be bought, pusting the discharge of their oaths on the principles ou which, is one aspect of it, we piller this defense. Will you remounce your altegiance to those principles? Will you return to yield yourselves to them? Or will you rather follow the wake of these precedents to render which will accord with perfect justice, and which will at the same time be consonant with the nature of their offense! What is the effect of the dooting that a pesufficiently near to Mr. Sickles's house to enable sufficiently near to Mr. Stekies's nouse to enable that to comply with his least as often as he desired; hence he goes down to a part of your city which is chiefly populated by blacks. But for the disability beyond the possibility under which the law has rendered that kind of teatimony, the infamy of Mr. Key would be run before you in a stream which would disgust and citizen von. There is evidence enough however, to at the same time becomes at win the nature of the offerse! What is the effect of the doctrine that a pecuniary compensation is the only mode of smoothing the bleeding wounds of a husband! It opens every house in your city as a brothel. It tells every man that if he will pay the price which a jury may set upon his sicken you. There is evidence enough, however, to get over this disability, and to correct him unmistakeably with the author of all this ruin and disgrace. On the first day after Mr. Sickles's commissions, Mr. Wooldridge, to inquire into the identity of the woman who acc mpanied Mr. Key to the house in question, Mr. Wooldridge goes to the neighborhood in Fifteenth street and arranges with the persons in the house opposite to give him a room on the next day. While there on Friday he understood that the woman had have then seen at the house on if he will pay the price which a lary hay set upon his adultery or his seduction, he can enter any house he pleases, and rille the purest bea that stands in it of its purest contents. Is that to be the decrine of your locality? Are we to have a mere tariff of rates or a tariff of charges? Is the lower order of the brothe to fix one rate, and the higher order to fix another? In the case of the lower order shall the price be fixed the next day. While there on Friday he inderstood that the woman had last been seen at the house on Thursday. He informed Mr. Sickles of this, and on the following Saturday went and watched the house for five or six hours, but, not discovering anything, went to his boarding house, and while there learned that Mr. McCloskey had been to the house with a by these who keep it, and in the case of the more respectable mansions shall American juries say what an adultary and afterer and a seducer shall pay for the gratifi-tion of his losts in them? The very mo cation of his losts in them ! The very mo-ment that you act on that principle, you resolve every house in your district into a house of prostution, and you tell those who are hardy enough to think of entering them that all they have got to do note for him. While he is there at his boarding house Mr. McClock by returns and delivers the note. In that note Mr. Sickles, a ill unwilling to believe in the guitt of his wife, writes to him to be exceedingly tender in the prorecution of his inquiries, for he has reason to believe that his wife is is to count the pecuniary cost, and that if they are rendy to foot the bill to be presented in the versiet of an American jury, they shall stand cleared of all hubelieve that his wife is innocent. As soon as Mr. Woodbridge gets thus note, he goes to the Capitol and sees Mr. Sickles, and was under the necessity of disnouring the mind of Mr. Sickles, and of destroying the hopes which Mr. Sickles indulged of his wife's fidelity; he tells Mr. Sickles that, while opposite this destroy. Saturday he had heaved that it was on an American jury, they strain stand cleared of all his-man and divine accountability. In God's name, repu-diate that sentiment from your bosom? It is your inesimable privilege to sit in a city under the immediate protection of the fire which burns on that great altar at which all the other torches house on Saturday, he had learned that it was on Wednesday that the woman had been there last with Mr. Key, and not on Thursday. Of course, Mr. Sinkles having by inquiry satisfied himself that his wife was not at this house on Thursday, when the time of her visit came to be fixed to the true day, all his confidence in the matter was entirely taken from him and he became convinced that the woman thus seat of our Federal Gevernment. You are were hadowed by the halo of the name of Washington. Let the
recollections of that rame inspire you with fitting and
becoming thoughts; be reductant and loth to incorporate in your verdict a principle, which, if it be the
principle on which you act, will have a more demoraizing effect than any other principle that could be
sustained or acted upon by an intelligent jary.

Mr. Graham resumed his seat amid suppressed indications of applause, and was complimented by many of
those who were within reach of him.

The Court took a recess for a few minutes of our Government are lighted; you are here at the his confidence in the matter was entirely taken from him, and he became convinced that the woman thus seen was his wife. Mr. Wooldridge described to him the articles of dress which the woman who accompanied Mr. Key wore on the occasion of her last visit. Mr. Sickles at once recognized the apparel of his wife. Conviction more and more fasters itself upon him; he returns home; he puts her guilt to his wife in such a way, as she thought she had been exposed, and under the supposition of the discovery of her guilt, she acknow and ack are dishourer, and gives him a written conference where dishourer, and gives him a written conference where the supposition of the discovery of her guilt, she acknow and the supposition of the discovery of her guilt, she acknow and the supposition of the discovery of her guilt, she acknow and the supposition of the discovery of her guilt, she acknow and the supposition of the discovery of her guilt, she acknow and the supposition of the discovery of her guilt, she acknow and the supposition of the discovery of her guilt, she acknow and the supposition of the discovery of her guilt, she acknow and the supposition of the discovery of her guilt she acknow and the supposition of the discovery of her guilt, she acknow and the supposition of the discovery of her guilt she acknow and the supposition of the discovery of her guilt she acknow and the supposition of the discovery of her guilt she acknow and the supposition of the discovery of her guilt she acknow and the supposition of the discovery of her guilt she acknow and the supposition of the discovery of her guilt she acknow and the supposition of the discovery of her guilt she acknow and the supposition of the discovery of her guilt she acknow and the supposition of the suppos

The Court took a recess for a few minutes.

After the recess, Mr. Brady said: We want you to dmit the hardwriting of Mr. Key to some papers.

Mr. Onld and Mr. Carliele having examined them, dwitted to know the court of the cou

Mr. Only and Mr. Carrier having examined them, admitted the banowarting.

Mr. Brady remarked that the first is directed by Mr. Key to Mr. Stokles, and dated March 26, 185c, and encourse six letters, one of them written by Mr. Key, and the others written by different persons to him.

Mr. Ould-We object to toem. Mr. Brady-On what grounds?

Mr. Ould—The first letter purports to be from Mr. Key to Mr. Sickles, inclosing certain other communications, addressed to various parties—one to Mr. Wooldrige and his reply; one to Marshall J. Bacom and his reply; ote from Mr. Key to Mr. Beskman and his reply; all in the hand criting of Mr. Key, and all, his reply; all in the hand criting of Mr. Key, and all, and all repets of the from Mr. Rey of Mr. Beskinsh and his reply; all in the hand criting of Mr. Rey, and all, except the first, purporting to be copies of other letters. The date of nearly all of them is the 20th of Merch, 1838. The first letter from Mr. Key to Mr. Sicklessays: "Send by Jonah D. Hoover the correst pondence had to day, etc."—alluding to certain matters, portions of which have been detailed to day in the trace of the defense. The objection the expected evidence of the defense. The objection is, that this correspondence at present seems to be in no manuser connected with the issue the Court and Jary are now trying. Besides, the note from Mr. Key to r. Sickles is dated a year ago, and as it must relate transactions before the Jury, it must be excluded, in sint of time, from the res gestae. Another objection is, that it shows no relation, direct or indirect, to the matter before the Jury. I should like to know on what pecuhar grounds this correspondence is to be of

red as evidence.

Mr. Brady-1 will state it. The learned District-Mr. Brady-I will state it. The learned District-Attorney, in assuming the case, told the Jury that the Government, speaking through him, could ascribe the act of Mr. Sickles, in killing Mr. Key, to no other impulse than remorseless revenge. He painted Mr. Sickles as an assessin. There is no proof before the Jury that Mr. Key and Mr. Sickles met each other before the time of that fatal occurrence. The Jury have nothing on their minds as to their former personal relations. The cause of their meeting and the relations and circumstances are left to such interences as the Jury must necessarily draw from them in the absence of this testimony. We do not propose offering this testimony to prove the adulnot propose offering this testimony to prove the admi-terous act on the part of Mr. Key, but to show the friendly relations between the deceased and the ac-cused. His Honor said, in the case of Jarbos that the declarations of the defendant in his own favor are the decisiations of the defendant is his own favor are admissible in murder, and only in murder, but they must be declarations of kind feeling, of acts of a friendly character, or such like, toward the deceased, prior to the commission of the crime with which he is charged. I understand this correspondence but seen the two gentlements of such a character as to show that their relations were of a friendly character, and that Mr. Key treated Mr. Sickles as his equal and friend at that day.

iend at that day.

Mr. Ould.—There is no communication on the face of the papers from Mr. Sickles to Mr. Key, no ex pression of either a hindly or a hortile feeling. Tacre

was only a note of Mr. Key to Mr. Stables, in which There was no bing to show that their friendship

an. There was no oing to show that, their friendship continued through the year pre-rous to the killing.

Mr. Brady replied, claiming the admission of this testimony on the same ground as was decided in the Jarboe case. The question is, was such evidence competent, and this being admitted, its value was to be determined by the jury when the prescution charged Mr. Sickles with delibrate assessination on Mr. Key in broad dayling. The largely and the right with the continue of Mr. Sickles with deliberate assessmation on Mr. Key in broad daylight. The lawgives natheright to prove that Mr. Sickles is not an assessmator, and that his heads are not polluted by blood. Did not the Outract Attories say that Mr. Key's latter to Mr. Sickles does not contain an expression of good will? The jury will determine that, but the letter commences "Desc Sir," and ends "Respectfully and truly yours, If we show friendly relations in 1858, the law would presume continuous relations of friendship until something interrupted them. We claim the letters are admissable on another point, viz. as showing by Mr. Key's own admission, he had most intimate relations with Mr. and Mrs. Sickles, and that they believed his intimesy of an invocent and honorable character, and we claim they are admissable as showing the origin of the peon

of an invocent and honorable character, and we claim they are admissable as showing the origin of the peon har relations between Mr. Key and Mr. Sickles.

Mr. Carlisle said that this was a case in which the doors should be thrown open to wont was not evidence, but they should curfue themselves to the mode of proof which the law assignes in this case—ther should go no further than public justice requires. Your Honor would proceive the notical use which it was proposed to make of this testimony. You have heard in whatmanner this correspondence is to be connected with this unhappy catastrophy in the way of blackening the character of the deceases. On that ground it could the character of the deceased. On that ground it could not be received. The eloquent address of the learned not be received. The eloquent address of the learned gentlemen for the defense warrants us in believing it was offered for that purpose. It is offered first to bear on the question whether this set of homicide was an assassination. My learned colleague, although he did not use the word, painted it as one of assassination, and for the purpose of a coving it was not an assassination, my learned brothers offer to show there was continuous friend-hip between the accused and deceased by the production of letters written eleven months prior to the collision—not written by the deceased to the purposer, but by certain ten by the deceased to the prisoner, but by certain other parties, and enclosed in a note written by de-ceased. An agrammation is no less an assistication because of the deep motive or passion which led to it -whether it be gold or ambition or veng-ance-for a great or an inconsiderable wrong; it is still an assessi-nation, and no power of human eloquence can paint it

in any other colors.

Mr. Brady—These letters go to prove the fact of Mr. Key's friendly relations.

Mr. Carlinte—I was coming to that.

Mr. Brady further explained the object of offering these letters, insisting there was a state of facts which prevents Mr. Sick es from being convicted of any colors. Mr. Carlisle, resuming, said that when he used the

word assassination, he quoted from his barned oppo-nent. He (Mr. Carlisle) asserted that the evidence did not tend, if admissible, to show that the case was not one of defassibilition; and secondly, if this kind of evidence of previous friendly relations were admitted to show it was not an assessmatton, certainly evidence reaching back nearly a year before the transaction was not evidence; it tends to shed no ray of light, which any reasonable mind can perceive, on the question. He further replied to Mr. Brady.

Mr. Phillips said the relations the puties hear to

Air. Family said the relations the pwiles bear to each other is pertition to the issue, because the issue is not the killing of the deceased, but his murder, in which is implied that malice by which the law designates the offense. The presumption may be contraduced, and one of the modes by which it may be done is to ascertain the relation which the parties bear to is to ascertain the relation which the parties bear to each other. This may be demonstrated by acts of friend-tap or corresponder ce. In the present case, we propose to demonstrate it by the latter mode. The only question for the Court is the competency of such testimony, which may be as dust in the balance, but its effect and weight for the Jury. As to point of time, we may trace back acts of triendship and intimacy, and run back to the days of boyhood, proving such relations from infancy to the present time. The length of time, instead of weakening, strengthens the argument that he was not killed with makine. We are called upon to give the order of time. This is but one link of the chain of circumstances to show the friendship which existed between the parties prior to the date of the tragedy, and which continued down to within a few days of the co-amission of the act.

The Court said the object of the defense was to show the relations of the parties to each other. The

show the relations of the parties to each other. The law, undoubtedly, is, that when a man is on a trial for munder, previous expressions of good will and acts of munder, previous expressions of good will and acts of kinds towards the deceased may be proved. On this ground the Court understood these letters to be offered. The one re had read was simply courteous, and had no bearing on the issue. The letters are not evidence. Mr. Brady took an exception to this unling, and then to a roling which excluded Mr. Key's letter, spart from the inclosures. The following are the letters:

The following are the letters:

MR. KET TO MR. SICKLES.

WASHINGTON, 25th inst., 1859.

How. D. E. Sickles: My Draw Str.: I send by Jonah
Hoover a cryy of a correspondence had to day and you will
perceive my effort to fix the ridecidous and disgusting sander on
the c. the parties concerned was unsuccessful. Respectfully and
truly yours. The following are the copies of the letters reterred to:

The following are the copies of the letters referred to:

MR. KEY TO MR. WOOLDRIGE.

MRS. KEY TO MR. WOOLDRIGE.

Washing too, 25th March, 1858.

Cho, B. Wooldride, Req.—Nr. Will you please state, in
writing, what communication you made to the Hon. Dariel E.
Sickles concerning me, and also give me your suthority for
making such communication. My object is to ascertain the
source of a base calcumy.

Most respectfully, your obedient servent,
Phil. Barton KEY.

BOOK PROPOSITION, PHILL SARTON KEY.

BR. WOOLRIDGE TO MR. KEY.

P. B. KEY. SEQ. Dear sure:—Marchai J. Bacon informed me on Tuesday afternoo, March Ted, that Mr. Beekman said that Mrs. Siesies had been out riding on norsebuck, three different times with Bu too Key during Mr. Sikuies's last absence to the City of New York, and that they stoped at a mouse on the road towards Blacensour, and that Mrs. Sickies had a room there and remained one hour and a half, also that the took off her habit, and that he had not during the was an intimacy become Mr. Key and Mrs. Sackies.

There was nuch more of the same kind of coave estion, and Mr. sacon tout me, also, in a manner that assured me it was so, that Mr. Key beasted that he had only assed thirty six hours with any woman to make her do as he pleased.

March 26, 1852.

March 26, 1852.

ME. KEY TO UR. BACON.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1856.

MARSHAL J. BACON, ESC. Siz.—Herswith Lend you a cap

of a note from G. B. Woodshidge, e.g., which you will please to read and asswer in writing weether you made the statement as contained in Mr. Woodshidge's note, and if you did make it, state upon what authority you made it. This will be handed to you by my friend, J. D. Hower, edg., and you will please answer it immediately. Respectfusty your on't servit.

MR. BARTON KEY.

wer it immediately. Respectfully your on't were's.

MR. BARTON TO MR. KEY.

March 25th, 1858.

P. BARTON KEY, esq.—My Dear Sir. Your note has just been has ded use by Mr. Hoover, with a copy of a note from Mr. Wooldridge. In reply I have to state that, in the smit, his statement is corteen, though some points go beyond what I said, as I told Mr. Wy, not now repeat to you Mr. Beekman was my anthor. I stated at the time to Mr. Wooldridge, and now repeat, that I did not believe there was any truth in the statement and went on in the conversation to give my reasons for such disbellef, and that, I deemed it fabrication.

MR. KEY TO MR. BEEKMAN.

Mr. BEEKMAN—Sir: I send here with a copy of a note addressed to me from U. B. Wooldridge, eq., and also of one from Marst all Baron. You will be pleased to read them, and nawer in writing if the statements are correct, and if you are responsible for the vice calomates contained therein. This will be handed you by my friend Mr. Hoover, and you will please give him an immediate answer.

Resp'y, your obt. servant.

Resp'y, your obt. servant.

MR. BEEKMAN TO MR. KEY.

friendly relations. He would gut the question, however, in this shape: What did Mr. Key say of Mr. Sickles's acts of Lienoship or kindness toward him! Objected to, and objection sustained.]
Q. After that conversation did you ever see Mr. Key and Mr. Sickles together!
Witness—I think I have.
Q. Do you remember the last occasion?
Witness—It was the night of the Opera to which I

PHIL BARTON KEY.

NH. BEEKMAN TO ME. NEY.

Siz: I have received yours of to say, through Mr. Hoover, regether with notes from Mr. Wooldridge and Mr. Bacon, and in reply to your financy whether is an the author of the four schions ere contained in Mr. Wooldridge a statement, I say tast I disasses that I was ever their author, and promotings everything interior as a lie, and also the statement of Mr. Bacon, that I was their author.

Very resply, yours, kb.

These letters are all copied in Mr. Key's handwriting a ratchy and grammed style—qop in buff

—a small, stratchy and cramped style—upon buff notepaper, stamped at the top with his crest and ini-tials. The crest is the head of a dragon or some other monster in heraldic lore, holding in its beak a key.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENSE.

William Badger was the first witness called for the defense. Examined by Mr. Brady.

Resides in Philadelphia; is Navy Agent of the United States at the Navy Yard there; has been in that situation for two years; knew the deceased very well, and knew Mr. Sickles equally well; have known Mr. Sickles since his return from the Court of St. James, as Secretary of Legation.

Q. Do you know what the relations between Key and Sickles were in regard to friendship or association?

Witness-Their relations were, as far as my knowlextended, of the most intimate character. Did you know the wife of Mr. Sickles! Q. Did you know the wife or all. O. Witness-I know her very well indeed.

Were you at a dinner-party given by Mr. Sicklesse tenth of February last, saortly before the de-

Q. At Mr. Sickles's private residence in Sixteenth

Witness-Yes.
Q. Was Mr. Key at the dinner-party

Witness-He was. Q. The guest of Mr. Si kles?

itness—Yes.

Was Mrs. Sickles at the table !
itness—Mrs. Sickles was at the table, and Mr.

Q. What other persons were there as guests?
Mr. Carliele thought this not material.

Mr. Brady wanted to show that Mr. and Mrs. Pendiston, members of Mr. Keys family, were at that disserparty, and on friendly relations with Mr.

Sickies a family.
Mr. Carlisie held that that was extending the matter beyone its proper limits, and argued against the admissibility of the existence. The names of those who had already suffered too much in this matter. who had already suffered too much in tols unotter, should not be unsecessarily brought into this inquiry.

family of Mr. Key. None could sympathize with them more than be; but where a man is on trial for his life, his counsel would not be true to their duties if they falled to offer such evidence as is admissible.

He offered this evidence with a view, also, to the effect which this latery remembered act of friendshi-must have had on Mr. Sickles's mind when he learned

perceive, how the presence of his sister or his sister's

Mr. Brady—Did you remain there until the company
off the table, and did Mr. Key also remain?

Witness-Yes.
Q. About what time did the company separate?
Witness-Approximating to 11 o'clock, I should

To the Court-This was on the 10th of February, I

think.
Q. Did Mr. Key leave before you did?
Witness—Do not think ne left before I did; he left
about the same time; do not think I saw him again
that evening; the last time I saw Mr. Key was whon

was a guest of mine at a hop at Brown's Hotel,

where I stooped.

Q. When was that?
Witness-The lith of Pebruary, I think—the next day after the dinner; Mr. Key was there, and Mr. and

Mrs. Sickles, as guests of my daughter.
Q. Did Mr. Key come there with Mr. and Mrs.

Witness-No: I think he came a short time before

Witness—No; I think he came a short man Not cross-examined. John B. Haskin, called; examined by Mr. Brady— Where co you reside! Witness—In Westchester County, New York.

Q. You are a member of the House of Represent-

Witness—Yes, Sir.
Q. How long have you known Mr. Sickles!
Witness—Between fifteen and twenty years.
Q. Did you know Mr. Key!
Witness—I did; I think I was introduced by Mr.
Sickles to Mr. Key in the month of March, immediately after the inauguration of President Buchanan.
Q. Did you become well acquainted with Key!

Q. How long have your Witness—About twelve years.
Q. Did you visit frequently at the house of Mr.

Witness-I did frequently during the session pre-

vious to the last; my lady visited there, also, whe she was in Washington. Q. Did you meet Mr. Key there? Witness—I did.

Witness-I last saw him at the opera, when Pioco-mini performed; I think in the month of February

Do you remember having any conversation

Witness-I do not Q. Do you recollect a whist party at which Mr.

Witness-Yes, Sir.

Witness-Quite so.
Q. So as to ride out with him?
Witness-Yes.
Q. You know Mrs. Sickles?

Was he frequently there !

Q. How long before his decease? Witness—Two or three weeks.

dent would re appoint him.
Q. What aid Mr. Key say to that?

entmept.

Q. What old Mr. Key say to tuas. Witness—Mr. Key thacked him for his intercession, and heped he would persist in urging his claims for a

Q. How would you characterize the relations be-tween Mr. Key and Mr. Sickles, as to degree of inti-

macy!
Witness-Very much like the degree of intimacy!ex-

iceest and nearest and dearest character.
Q. Had you a conversation at any time with Mr.

Key about a correspondence between him and Mrs

Q. When was that? Witness-I think the Sunday night following the

correspondence; it was in the month of February of

Q. What was the conversation was one of Mr. Key Witness-This conversation was one of Mr. Key Witness-This conversation was one of Mr. Key Discourse to the property of the pro

Witness—This conversation was one of Mr. Rey's seeking, and was at my residence on Taird street, in this city, just after a correspondence had taken place between Sickles and Key; it was in relation to a story inquired into by Mr. Sickles, Mesers. Key and Mo-Elbone called on me at my residence; the topic of conversation was this correspondence; it was introduced by Mr. Key, on which occasion he stated:—

The District-Aitorney objected to the witness stating this.

Mr. Brady argued that the evidence was proper. He wanted to show that this correspondence did not interrupt the friendly relation of the parises. The prosecution had kept the defense in ignorance of the course, and he did not know but that it might be

argued that this correspondence had interrupted their friendly relations. He would put the question, how-ever, in this chape: What did Mr. Key say of Mr.

have referred.

Q. Was Mr. Sickles with him at the opera that night? itness-No, Sir: I saw them both there: Mr.

Q. Was Mrs. Sickles V.
Witness-She was.
Q. Who was with ber?
Witness-Miss Badger and Mr. Hart of New-York.
Witness-Miss Badger and Mr. Key that night?
Q. Did Mr. Sickles speak to Mr. Key that night?
Q. Did Mr. Sickles speak to Mr. Key that night?
Q. Did Mr. Sickles speak to Mr. Key that night?
Q. Did Mr. Sickles speak to Mr. Key that night?

Q. Did Mr. Sickles speak to Mr. Key that night Witness—I think a recognition passed between tem; they bid each other the time of day.

Mr. Chiltor—Did you at any time communicate to the communicate to th

Mr. Sickles any expression of kindness made by Mr. Key in regard to him? If so state whether Mr. Sickles uttered any expressions of friendship, and what

Q. Did you communicate to Mr. Sickles the con

Witness—I did a part of it—not the whole.

Q. Did he make any remark indicative of his disposition towars Mr. Key!

Witness—He replied that he believed Mr. Key was an honorable man; that he had been long his frient; this conversation was in relation to the correspondence that had taken place; he said they were mutual friends, and that he had no objection to Mr. Key visiting his hone when he was invited by him.

and that he had no objection to Mr. Rey visiting his house when he was invited by him.

This witness was not cross-examined.
Peter Cagger was called, but did not answer.
Daniel Dougherty was then examined by Mr. Brady, making the following replies to questions put to him: I am a member of the bar of Pailadelphis; I have been so since the 2d of May, 1849; have hatthe pleasure of erjoying intimate acquaintance with Mr. Sickles since the time of President Pierce's inauguration.

Of War won acquainted with his wife?

O. Were you acquainted with his wife!

Witress—I was; I met Mrs. Sckles here first on the 5th or 6th of March, 1857, immediately after the inauguration of Precident Buchanan.

Q. Did you visit at the house of Mr. Sickles!

Witness—I aid, both in New York and Washing-

ton.
Q. Did you know Mr. Key?
Wilness-I did; I first met him in September last
year, in New-York; for the short time I knew him I

(Objected to, and question put in this shape:

Witness-I did a part of it-net the whole.

Sickles came in late. Q. Was Mrs. Sickles there?

vereation

-It was the night of the Opera, to which I

What was the conversation ?

Q. Was he sione Witness-I think he was.

him that evening ?

Witness-He was. Q. When did you last see Mr. Key?

itness-I do. How long have you known her !

husband there can go to prove the same thing. I appears to me that the evidence should not be re

became quite is timate with him; was at a large diame party at Mr. Schlee's house on Thursday before Mr. Q. After the dinner party was over, did Mr. Sickle. to Mrs. Sickles, or either of them, go out?
Witness-After we had retired from the table to the

drawing from, and after spending some time there.
Mrs. Sickles, I recollect, went to Willard's Hatel, I
presume it was about 10 o'clock at night. I also went to the hop, but I did not go in the same carriage with her; about an hour efterward Mr. Sickles came in Mr. Brady argued se to its admissibility, on the Mr. Brady argued as to its admissionity, on the ground that evidence of sets of friendship between the parties might be offered, and quoted Judge Crawford's ruling in the case of Jarbae. He discissined all intention of harrowing unnecessarily the minds of the

Q. Did you see Mr. Key at the hop?

Witness- I did.

Q. In whose society?

Witness- I cannot distinctly recollect: think he was first in conversation with Mrs. Sickles; afterward sawhim in conversation with Mrs. Dougherty: my wife was prome nading the room. Weat part of the evening was he with Mrs.

Witness-Ithink it was before Mrs. Sickles came in; did not see him with her after that.
Q. How did you make Mr. Key's acquaintance in

of Mr. Key's periody. He must have thought, as Julius Carer thought as he fell at the foot of Pompey's statue, exclaiming, as the blood dropped from the Point of his friend's polygrard, "Et tu Brute!" New-York ! New-York! Witness—It was on the occasion of the Cable cell-bration, on the 1st of September; cannot say who la-troduced him to me, as Broadway was alive with people; I raw Mrs. Sokies go down the street in a carpoint of his friend's po'grard, "Et la Brate!"

The Judge—It is proposed to prove that members of Mr. Key's household were guests of Mr. Sickes at the dinner party, at which Mr. Key was present, on the 10th of February, with a view to prove the intimate social relations that existed between the parties. The rule, as I have always understood it, and as I understand it now, is that expressions of go d will and acts of kindness must be comined to the parties immediately concerned. Mr. Key's being there is evidence to the Jury of an act of kindness on the part of Mr. Sickles toward him; but I do not see, and cannot here iven how the pression of his sister or his sister's

reopic: I raw Mrs. Sokies go do an the street in a car-riage; went down to where she was, and, not having a good place there I asked her to accompany me to the Metropolitan Hotel, where she could have a better place, and where Mr. Sickles was: I there met Mr. Key in one of the private pariors, and, if I mistake not, Mr. Haskin was there too. Q. Dia you see Mr. Sickles a father and mother in

Witness—I cannot say whether I saw them in the room where Mr. and Mrs. Sickles were, but they were certainly in the build 's; I think at the time the procession was passing they were up stairs in another

What was the last time you saw Mr. Key

Q. What was the last time you saw Mr. Key? Witness—I presume it must have been about twelve o clock on the Saturday before the day of his death; I was starting from Mr. Hoover's house to pay my respects to Mr. and Mrs. S. kles before leaving Washingen, as I was leaving Mr. Hoover's house I met Mr. Key, and he accompanied me up the avenue; I thought he was coming to Mr. Sickle's a house, but he turned into the Chib-House very acruptly, and left me; I then went to Mr. Sickle's house; after remaining there some time I was going down the avenue again, when I met and passed Mr. Key; he had left the Club-House and was passing to saids Sickle's house; I passed him in the avenue, nearly in front of the Jackson status, and bid him goed bye.

and hid him good bye.

O What time of the day was that?

Witness-About 12 o clock.
Q. Were you at a reseption at Mrs. Sickles's house? Q. Were you at a reception at airs. Secares a noise. Witness—On the Tuerday before that I was at a reception at Mrs. Sickle's house; I saw Mr. Key there; that was the 22d of February.

To Mr. Carliels—I think I was ten days in Washington at true time; left here that Saturday and arrived in a true time; left here that Saturday and arrived in a carliels of the saturday and arrived in the saturday arrived in the saturday and arrived in the saturday arrived in the saturday and arrived in the saturday arrived

t that Wedgeeday week; I had not been in Washing n for a year before. To Mr. Brady—My wife and Mrs. Hoover were with

me at that reception; there were also a number of ladies and gentlemen there.

Mr. Brady asked Mr. Carlisle whether he would admit that Mr. Key had been counsel for Mr. Sckles in a case where Mr. Carlisle was on the other side.

Mr. Carlisle admitted that Mr. Key acted as counsel for Mr. Sickles in a tratter in regard to Mr. Sickles to the state of the s

toure it easin September or October, 1838; he had three interviews with Mr. Key on that subject.

John J. McElbone was called, but did not answer,
Peter Cogger was again called, but did not answer, and as it was now a few minutes of three o'clock, the Conet adjourned.

The jury were permitted to take out-door exercise.

in the charge of officers, but were admonished not to hold conversation with any one on the subject of the

MAZZINI ON SLAVERY.

The following letter from Mazzini was received few days ago by the principal of a private school n the vicinity of this city:

" London, March 21, 1859. "DEAR SIR: I beg to apologize for being so late in eknowledging the receipt \$112 09, subscribed by you and others at the end of the lecture delivered at your institution by my friend, Mme. Jessie M. White Marie toward our Italian school, &c.

"I am very much pleased at my honored friend's first success and response to her efforts in the United States, coming from Young America, to whom Young Italy looks for sympathy and support in her approach ing struggle, and my thanks are the thanks of all the members, both teachers and pupils, of our Italian

Q. Do you reconlect a waist party at Witness—I do.
Q. At whose house was it?
Witness—At Marshal Hoover's; this was shortly after the inauguration of President Buchanan; Mr. Key and Mr. Sickles were there; it was a party of gentlemen exclusively; all the gentlemen were acquainted with each other.
Q. Was there any remark made by Mr. Sickles to Mr. Key at that time about Mr. Key's office?
Witness—Sickles on toat occasion mentioned and arged his re appointment to the office which he held at he time of his death, and said he believed the President would be appoint him. school. "We are fighting the same sacred battle for Freedom and the emancipation of the oppressed-you, Sir, against negro, we against schole slavery. The cause is truly identical; for, depend upon it, the day in which we shall succeed in binding to one freely accepted pact twenty-rix millions of Italians, we shall give, what we cannot now, an active support to the cause you pursus. We are both the servants of the God who says before Me there is no Master, no Slave, no Man, no Woman, but only Human Nature, which must be everywhere

responsible, therefore free. "May God bless your efforts and ours! May the day soon arise in which the word bondage will disappear from our living languages, and only point out a histhat we, all combatants under the same flag, do, through time and space, commune in love and faith, strengther one another sgainst the unavoidable suffering which

we must meet on the way. "Believe me, my dear Sir, very gratefully yours,
"JOSEPH MAZZINI

- The Editor of The Knoxville Whig, who attended s late discussion at Abiegdon between the rival Vircinia candidates, thus refers to the encounter and the

cat wass generally:
We attended the debate on Monday between Messrs.

carvass generally:

We attended the debate on Monday between Mesars. Goggin and Letcher, at Abingdon, and we now avail ourselves of this occasion to notice it. The crowd was very large, and both parties were enthusiastic. The discussion was an able one, and was equal to our warmest and ablest debates in Tennessee. The gallant and gifted Goggin led the way in a speech of one hour and twenty minutes, each having a reply of forty minutes. Mr. Goggin held the audience spell-bound by the force and power of his legic, the music of his superior voice, the power of his eloquence, the crushing nature of his charges against Letcher and his party, and the boldness with which he made them, as well as the proof with which they were sustained. Goggin is among the facet and most efficient speakers in the South. His blows fell thick and fast on the unlucky head of Mr. Letcher and the political party represented by his nomination—every one of which went home with telling effect—and he was enthusiastically cheered from first to last. The Petersburg Convention was handled without gloves—the sins and shortcomings of the Democratic party—the ruinous extravagance of the Administration—the wholesale robbery and plander of many of Bachanan's officials, were snown up in their true light and by a master hand. Lastly, John Letcher, with his Roffler pamphlet—his support of Van Baren with his free tegro suffrage, &c., was hardled with such ability as to make Letcher quake in his boots. The casti, atton given him by Goggin remoded us of the palmy days of Jones and Polk. It

van Buren with his free kegre authors, har died with such ability as to make Letcher quake in his boots. The castis atton given him by Goggin raminded us of the palmy days of Jones and Polk. It will repay any Whigh to travel 150 miles to hear Goggin upon Democracy and Letcher.

"John Letcher is an abler speaker than he is reported to be, though he is no match for Wm. L. Goggin. He is the person floation of one of the "first families of Virginis"—dresses fine, wears large gold spectacles low down upon his nose, has red head and fair skin, and cots his nair close. He is all the time on the detensive, and struggled to parry the tarness of Goggin, but to poor purpose. Goggin has him down and keeps him there all the time. Goggin, who is as able lawyer, prosecutes from the word Go. Letcher makes a desperate effort to defend himself and his party; but with such a record as his, and with the sins of his party all on his back, he staggers and flounders then a quaken and drowning man. His defense of the Administration is so tame an affair as to damage the like a drunken and drowning man. His defense of the Administration is so tame an affair as to damage the cause without a rejoinder. He repudiated the Thirty Milhion bill, the Coban policy, the Pacific Railroad and the Tariff dectrines of Buenanan. He only defends the entravagance of the Administration. Goggin makes friends and votes wherever he goes, and while we do not expect our party to carry the State, we are confident of large gains. But Goggin and his friends really expect to succeed, and they are producing a good impression everywhere. The excitement is high in Virginia, and there will be a large turn out on the 16th of May. We confess that, when we look at what Virginia has done, we expect defeat; and still, when we look at the issues and the superiority of the Whig cardidate, we shall not be superiority of the Whig cardidate, we shall not be superiority of the Whig

Cairo, writes a correspondent of The Cincinnation Commercial, is still fall of water. He was min'aken in rajing in a former letter, that a contract had been concluded to pump it out, though he thinks that the prosperity and health of the citizens require that it should be done. That view of the case strikes us as